Arkansas Weather Statistics for 2010

Tornadoes
(6 tornadoes, 1 fatality, 4 injuries)

1. 3 miles west of McCaskill (Hempstead Co.), March 10, 4:17 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 2.4 miles.

2. 0.8 mile south-southwest of Grape to 0.8 mile northwest of Congo (Saline Co.), March 10, 6:26 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 6.12 miles.

3. 2.6 miles southwest of Center Hill to 1.7 miles north-northeast of Holly Springs (White Co.), March 10, 8:19 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 13.24 miles. One person was injured.

4. 0.4 mile south-southwest of Sunnydale to 2.5 miles north-northeast of Sunnydale (White Co.), March 10, 8:53 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.91 miles.

5. 2.4 miles south-southwest of Pearson to 1.1 miles northeast of Pearson (Cleburne Co.), March 10, 9:09 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 3.43 miles. One person was killed and two others were injured when a house was destroyed. Another person was injured when a pickup truck was blown off the highway.

6. 0.6 mile west-southwest of Hutson to 0.8 mile north-northwest of Hutson (Independence Co.), March 10, 9:30 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 0.91 mile.

Hail

2.75 inches (baseball size)…

10 miles northwest of Fouke (Miller Co.), March 10.
3 miles northwest of Delight (Pike Co.), March 10.

2.00 inches (lime size)…

Lawson (Union Co.), March 10.

Notes:

Severe weather events shown above in black have been certified for publication in *Storm Data*, which is published by the National Climatic Data Center. However, these entries are still subject to change if additional information is received or errors are found. Entries appearing in blue have not yet been certified for publication. Typically, certifications occur about two months after the end of a given month. For example, severe weather events that occurred in March will be certified for publication at the end of May.

Severe weather events will be added as soon as possible after they occur. However, because it often takes several days to survey tornado tracks after a large severe weather outbreak, it may be a week or more before tornadoes can be added to the listing.

Tornadoes shown above will sometimes be referenced as being a certain number of miles from a different town than was indicated in the preliminary report sent to the news media. When a storm survey team goes out, a laptop computer and a GPS device are used to mark the latitude and longitude of the beginning and ending points of a tornado, as well as some intermediate points along the track. At the conclusion of the survey, the points on the laptop are used to compute where the beginning and ending points of the tornado are in relation to nearby towns. For easy reference, the only towns used are those that appear on the official map published by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department. This information is then sent to the news media, so that they can disseminate the information quickly. A few days or weeks afterwards, the latitude and longitude points are entered into the official Storm Data software that is used by the National Weather Service. This software then computes beginning and ending points in relation to towns that are listed in the Storm Data database. Some of the communities in the database are quite small, and it may be necessary to reference commercial map plotting software such as Mapquest or Google Earth to see the location of these communities. The points that the software computes for tornadoes are those shown in the listing above, and these are the points that will appear when *Storm Data* is published by the National Climatic Data Center.